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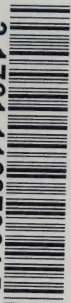
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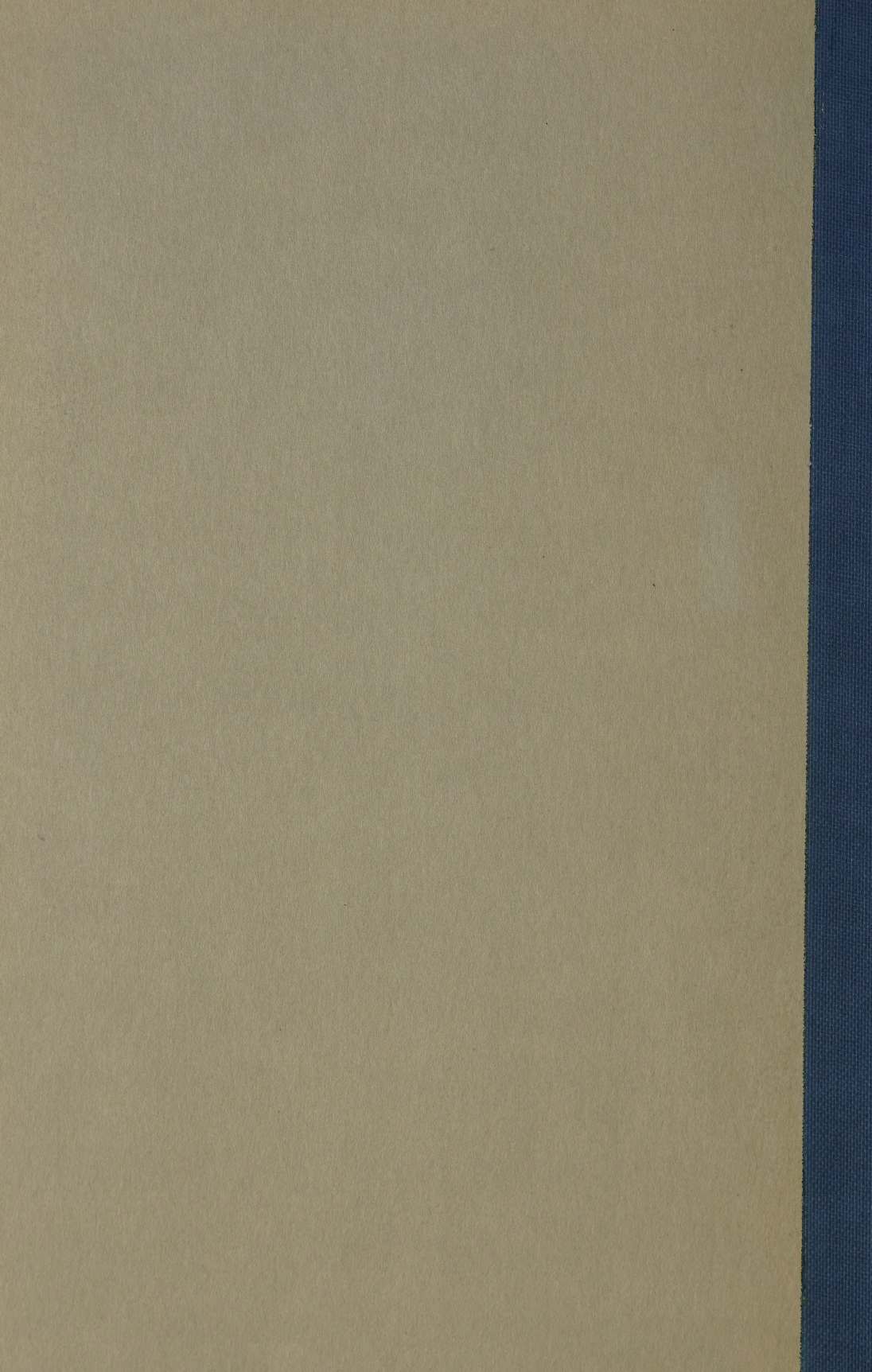
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Publications

Canada. Immigration and  
Colonization, Department of  
Report of G. Bogue Smart,  
Supervisor, Juvenile Immigration,  
for the year ended March 31, 1921.

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# JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

1920-1921



DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION  
CANADA

HON. J. A. CALDER,  
*Minister*

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.  
*Acting Deputy Minister*

OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1921







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Canada. Immigration and Colonization,  
Department of

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION  
DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT OF  
  
**G. BOGUE SMART**  
  
Supervisor Juvenile Immigration

For the Year ended March 31, 1921



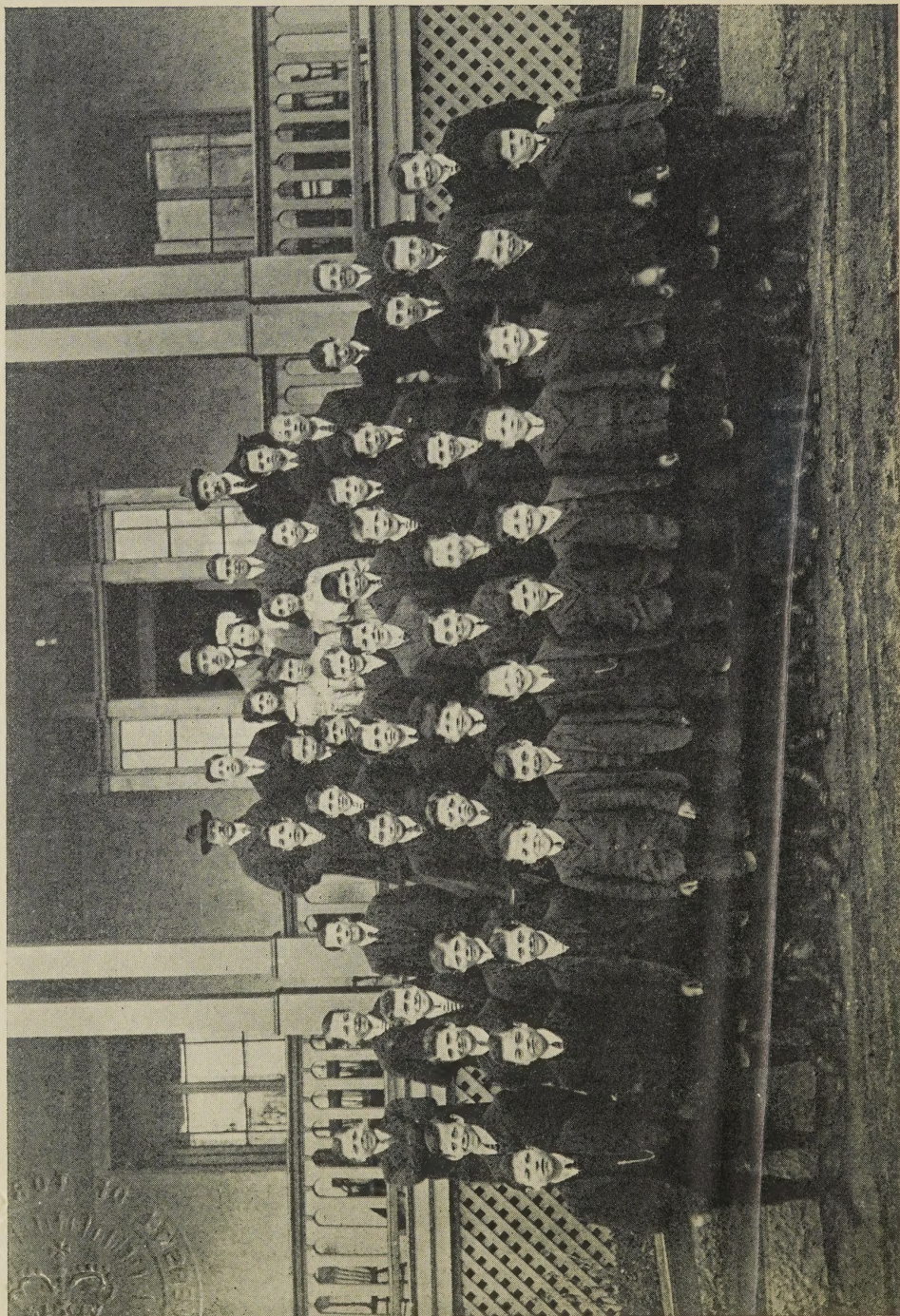
OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1921





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Party of fifty boys from Mr. William Quarrier's Home, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland, now aspiring farmers in Ontario. During the past year 106 boys of varying ages under 16, have been migrated and placed in foster farm homes and situations, chiefly in the eastern counties of Ontario, making a total of 4,022 children who have been enabled to come and settle in Canada under the auspices of these celebrated Scotch Homes.



“To take these children from homes which were no homes, from surroundings full of peril to bodily health and moral well-being, from a country which offers small prospects and place them in a country which was a veritable Land of Promise crying out for willing labourers, was to confer a benefit on both countries so vast as to be stamped with the mark of its divine origin.”

—*The Quiver.*





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## JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

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More than fifty years have passed since the necessity for effort on behalf of the thousands of poor and neglected children of London and other parts of the United Kingdom claimed the attention of well-disposed and worthy individuals to attempt by some action the reclamation and salvation of the thousands who should grow up in such conditions and surroundings as only tend to foster and develop many of the worst forms of depravity and a menace to the future of the nation. Not alone because of this danger but a greater and higher motive, viz. the interest and well-being of the children themselves, actuated those who recognized the call for service. In the course of their operations those engaged in the work found that a first requisite to ultimate success was a complete change of environment.

After visiting Canada and studying its advantages and suitability the pioneers in this service were convinced that they could direct their efforts to this country with greater assurance of ultimate success than could be expected for them at home. The proximity of Canada to the motherland was a matter of inducement for several reasons amongst others, (a) a saving in expense; (b) being the nearest Dominion to England, the natural pain and regret of relatives and friends leaving home then as to-day the common experience of the poor no less than of the rich, would not be so much felt; and (c) the further fact of Canada's existing need for just such a type of juvenile as could be supplied by Great Britain.

The first organized party of juveniles to leave Great Britain arrived at Quebec in 1869 and were cordially received by Government officials and citizens of that city, and since that remote period without interruption, except during the war, parties have annually been brought to Canada and settled in the agricultural districts of the older provinces of the Dominion.

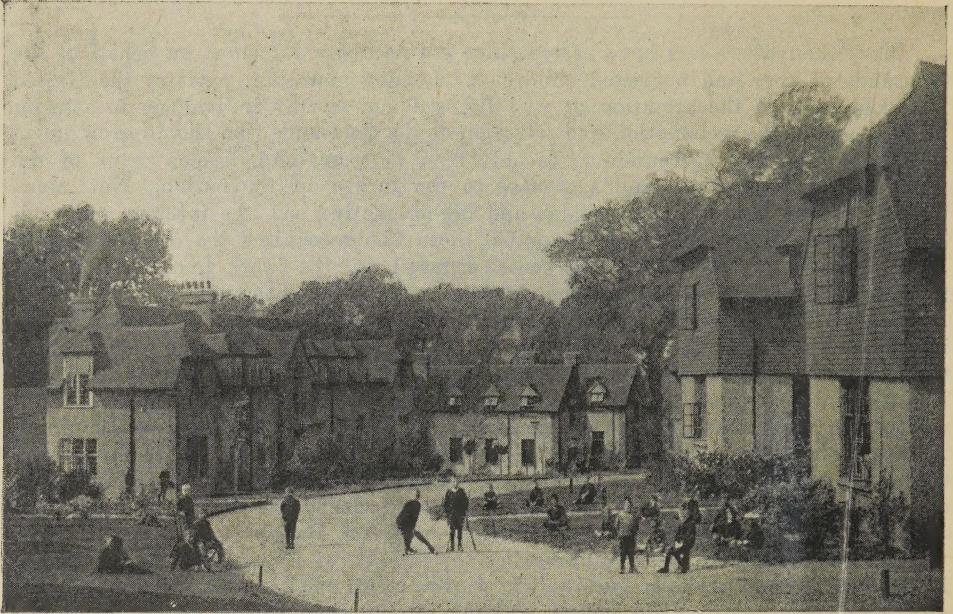
For many years the real economic importance of the movement did not appear to impress itself to any extent upon the minds of Canadians generally, as might have been anticipated. But this was largely due to the fact that juvenile migration received very little publicity beyond perhaps casual reference in the official reports of immigration agents of the ports at which the children landed. In 1875, however, the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization made a special report to the House of Commons that the movement was of a satisfactory character and had resulted with very little exception in permanent advantage to the children who were brought out, and to the country, adding that exceptions to the rule of well-doing were not either in number or character sufficient to impair the result as a whole, and from this time a more general interest was taken in the movement. Its promoters, notwithstanding a certain amount of discouragement, if not hostility, both in Canada and the homeland, "carried on," and only within recent years has its value been fully recognized by all classes of the community in the sense that it has added thousands of young men and women to our population and helped to some extent to meet the demands for help.

The Departments of Government of Great Britain concerned in the early care and training of these young settlers, and with whose sanction children are permitted to leave the mother country, do not lose sight or interest in them when they go abroad but follow their careers with a deep and almost parental interest until they are capable of managing their own affairs.

The children undergo special training and instruction in such subjects as are essential to properly qualify them for respectable citizenship and useful service abroad. Besides their elementary schooling, instruction in useful trades for the boys—such as carpentry, boot-making and repairing, harnessmaking, tailoring, gardening, and in many schools in the country districts lighter branches of farming. The girls are taught housework, dressmaking, laundry work and cookery. This course of training embraces periods of from one to five years. In the Barnardo and other institutions, migration is held before the children as a certificate of their personal merit and health.



DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.  
Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex,



The Boys' Garden City in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes is a set of Country cottages within a dozen miles of London, in which over 600 boys (aged from 9 to 14 years) are brought up. They live in separate "Homes," each accommodating some 20 lads. To all intents and purposes they are living in the country, and they develop into excellent gardeners and farmers. Many of them ultimately emigrate to Canada.

GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, BARKINGSIDE, ESSEX.



The Girls' Village Home at Barkingside has a population of 1,360 girls of all ages, under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. It is a charming village where the girls live in independent groups of 12 to 20, each Cottage under the care of a "mother." Dr. Barnardo built the first Cottage here in 1874; there are now 68 Cottages. The Village has its own church, school, laundry, embroidery school, hospital, etc. Canada has received many hundreds of girls from this pretty village.



After arrival in Canada children are first placed out on approval with the distinct understanding that if they are unsuited for the work which they were expected to do, they may be returned to the Receiving Home after reasonable notice to such effect has been furnished to the superintendent of the home. A form is sent to each applicant which is filled up and returned to the superintendent, in which the work required of the child is stated, together with such other information as the society may require.

"GOLDINGS," HERTFORD (ANNEX VIEW)



This estate has been acquired by Dr. Barnardo's Homes and is being developed as a training home and school for boys, who will annually be selected for migration to Canada as farm apprentices. Dr. Barnardo's original Boys' Home, Stepney, London, will shortly occupy this magnificent estate.

"Goldings" is a stately structure, is in a splendid state of repair, and stands about 200 feet above sea-level. So commodious is it that it will take the whole of the boys now being instructed at Stepney. One very important adjunct is the stabling, built in the shape of a quadrangle, and standing a few hundred yards from the main building. It can accommodate all the Trade Shops with 3,000 super feet area to spare. In addition, there is a substantially built covered-in tennis court, which will make a fine Gymnasium and Hall for entertainments and lectures, and for the use of the band. The only additional building required is a spacious dining hall and suitable washing arrangements and lavatories for such a large number of boys. There are about fifty acres of ground, so that there will be ample room for playing fields and for training some of the lads for outdoor work. Over 26,000 boys and girls have already migrated to Canada under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and these trained lads have "made good" in the Dominion in a remarkable way.

A certificate as to the character of the applicant and members of his family is furnished by a responsible person, usually a magistrate or clergyman. This information must be in the possession of the superintendent of the institution before the child is entrusted to their care. A child is often sent out on trial, and if, within a reasonable time, it proves satisfactory, an indenture is entered into in legal form



over the signatures of the home superintendent and the employer. The terms of the agreement necessarily vary according to the age and capacity of the child. It provides for an engagement covering a definite period, during the whole or part of which term the child is to be boarded and clothed and made to attend church and Sunday school and also a public school during the school term. Wages for young children should for the first six or even twelve months of their service be considered of secondary consideration.

As indicated in the preceding paragraph the children are under the legal guardianship of the society or agency under whose auspices they were sent to Canada, and the representatives of the agencies are accountable to the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada for their proper care and supervision.

The thoroughness of the training referred to has been shown to be most beneficial to the children. As they come to the Dominion they are grouped according to age: (1) little boys and girls of ages varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 years and (2) those from 12 to 18 years, and are placed as follows: (3) the younger ones by adoption, and (4) the older ones as farm apprentices and domestic helps on a scale of wage commensurate with their capabilities. The terms upon which the children are apprenticed usually cover from one to three years, after which yearly terms of hire are negotiated by the home on their behalf. Many of the homes collect in trust for their wards their earnings, and thus retain control of their savings until the boy or girl is of age. This is allowable as the right of the legal guardian of the children emigrating under their auspices. Exception is sometimes made in the case of boys or girls who have given proof of possessing habits of thrift and good judgment.

There are certain conditions in respect to the selection of children whom it is proposed to migrate and the organizations adhere to the following safeguards: (a) The character of every boy or girl must be furnished in writing before emigration is agreed upon, and the report must refer to the period during which the child was under training and observation in the orphanage, home or school. (b) Those whose characters are doubtful or others who have been placed out in the motherland and have not made good, are ineligible.

The department has maintained as in previous years, a constant supervision and watchfulness in regard to the comfort and personal welfare of every boy and girl who came from Great Britain to Canada without parental escort or protection. The work is not performed spasmodically or superficially but continuously and as effectively as possible until the child reaches its eighteenth year or longer if necessary. It is only by maintaining this personal touch that the value of their emigration to Canada can properly be determined.

During the past year, 1,080 boys and 346 girls, of ages varying from 5 to 18 years, were migrated to Canada and placed in homes and situations of profitable employment throughout the Dominion. Many of the children were the orphans of Imperial soldiers, killed in the late war, and many others were children of poor but respectable parentage. Others were less fortunate in respect to parentage though of this class the vast majority have received such training as to make it impossible to distinguish one class from another.

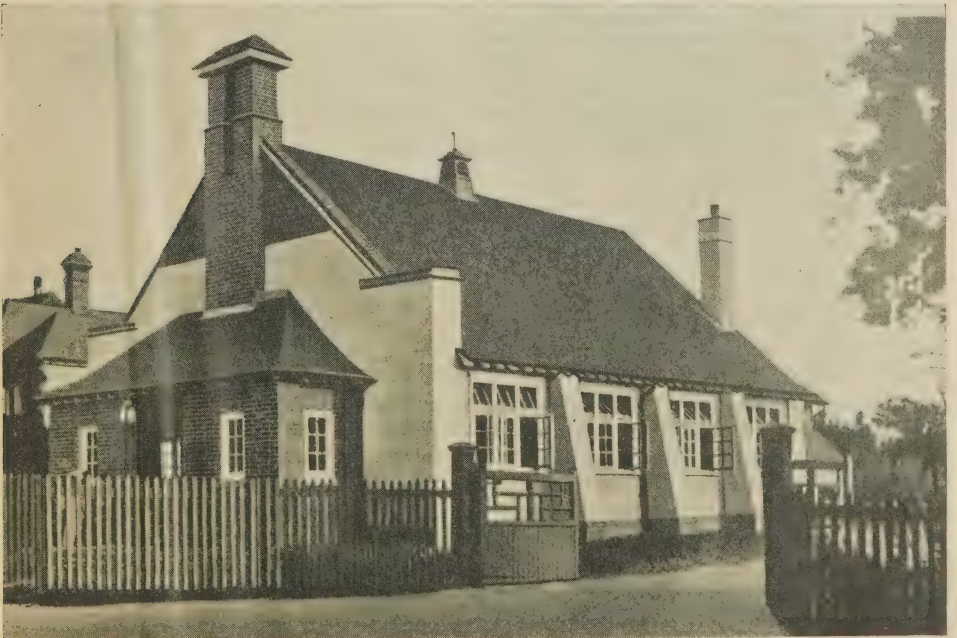
The interest of Canadians in the children was shown in various ways: (1) by the cordial welcome given them on their arrival; (2) by the continuous and extraordinary requests for their services received from all parts of the Dominion; (3) the profound interest shown in their welfare, treatment and success; (4) the general popularity of the movement as a source of supply of farm and domestic help; and (5) favourable press notices and widespread desire that the work, as conducted under the present auspices and departmental regulations should receive the utmost encouragement and sympathy as the result of its immense national and economic importance.



"A BIT OF CANADA IN ENGLAND."



Mr. J. W. C. Fegan's Canadian Training Farm, Goudhurst, Kent, where boys, after receiving practical and theoretical instruction in farm work, migrate to Canada and become farm apprentices and workers. The farm embraces a large area of land in one of the most productive agricultural districts of England and is situated about fifty miles from London. The machinery and implements, including a tractor and other equipment, are of Canadian manufacture, and the stock includes pure bred cattle, horses, poultry, etc. The training and discipline received by the boys has been of such a great advantage to them when coming to Canada that employers have expressed surprise and appreciation at the boys' immediate familiarity with the routine work of a Canadian farm. Mr. Fegan has already given 2,800 boys a start in life in Canada, some of whom have become prominent Canadian citizens.





## GENERAL STATISTICAL REPORT

On the 31st March the number of children under inspection by this branch of the department was 1,665, including 1,133 boys and 532 girls, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Province of Ontario.. . . . .	827	448	1,275
Province of Quebec.. . . . .	200	44	244
Province of New Brunswick.. . . . .	57	16	73
Province of Nova Scotia.. . . . .	36	19	55
Province of Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	..	3	3
Province of Manitoba.. . . . .	2	..	2
Province of Saskatchewan.. . . . .	3	1	4
Province of Alberta.. . . . .	4	1	5
Province of British Columbia.. . . . .	4	..	4
	<u>1,133</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>1,665</u>

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there are very few agricultural districts where one would fail to find some of these boys at work, either as beginners or qualified farm hands. After serving apprenticeships in the east some migrate to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as harvest hands, where many remain and take up homesteads and generally make good. In Western Canada splendid openings are always to be found for old country boys who have had experience on farms in Eastern Canada.

The continued and practically unlimited demand during the year for the employment of these British boys and girls by farmers and others exceeded the total applications of previous years by over eight thousand. In the following statement there will be found the number of applications received for these children migrated during the fiscal year—thus showing the extent to which this branch of our immigration might be enlarged to meet more adequately the requirement for this class of help which is so general throughout the agricultural sections of the country.

Society or Agency	Children Emigrated	Applications received for Children
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.. . . . .	581	13,398
The Catholic Emigration Association.. . . . .	229	2,161
Church of England Society, Sherbrooke, P.Q.. . . . .	120	200 over
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, Belleville, Ont. . . . .	121	1,167
Fairknowe Home (Mr. Quarrier) Brockville . . . . .	110	1,216
The National Children's Home and Orphanage . . . . .	90	800
Sir J. T. Middlemore, Halifax, N.S. . . . . .	91	200
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto.. . . . .	49	332
Salvation Army.. . . . .	32	327
The Church Army.. . . . .	2	....
British Women, S. O. Settlement.. . . . .	1	....
Mrs. Smyley ("The Coombs") Hespeler, Ontario	..	40
	<u>1,426</u>	<u>19,841</u>

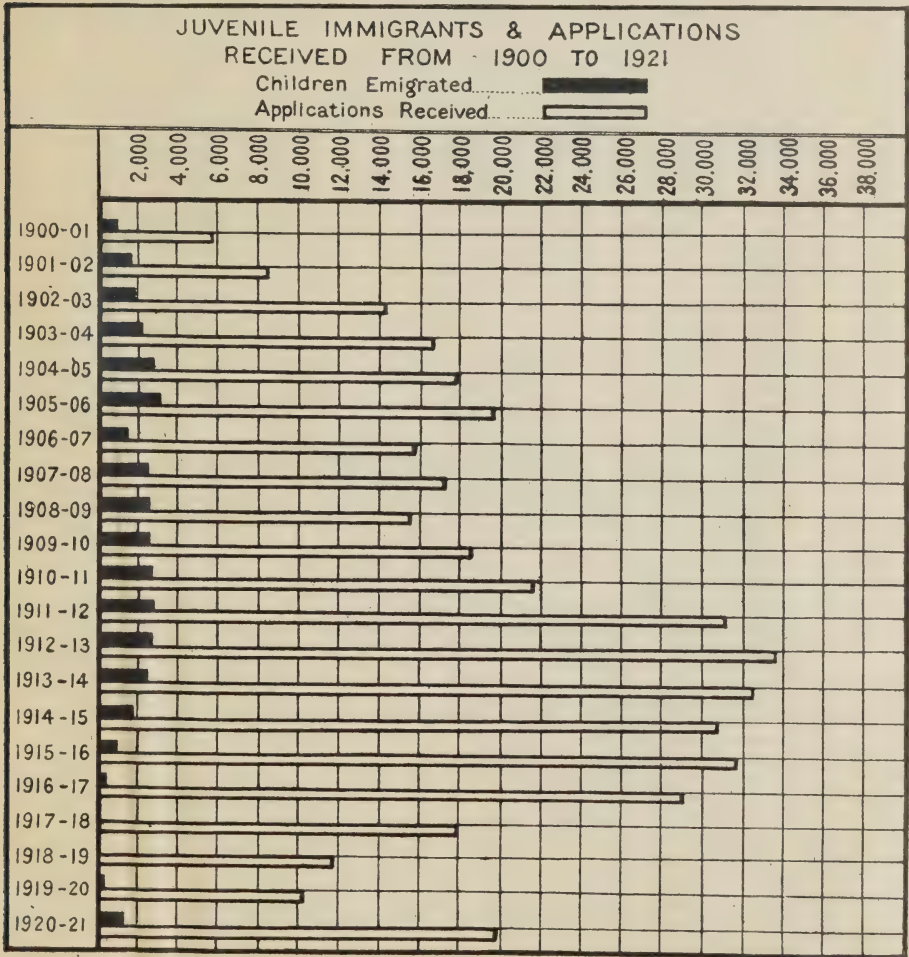
Had it been known that the supply was available the number of applicants would no doubt have been largely in excess of the above total, if not actually double.

The representative of one of the organizations in Canada, in speaking of the possibilities of the further development of this branch of immigration, stated that it would not have been a difficult matter to place a hundred boys on the land, if they had unexpectedly walked in upon us, amongst farmers who have been waiting for months in the hope of our being able to supply such help.

The demand for juvenile farm and domestic help during the past twenty years has not been exclusively confined to Canada; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and other British Dominions have been active in propaganda in the old country and the representatives of the various Governments have offered generous assistance in the interest of migration of boys and girls to their respective Dominions.



Canada's ability to absorb thousands of trained boys and girls is indicated in the subjoined chart, by the great disparity between supply and demand. It is therefore clear that the demand in this branch of immigration is only limited by the supply and it should be explained that the activities of those encouraging the movement have so far been chiefly confined to Eastern Canada leaving a field of practically unlimited possibilities in the western provinces unprovided for.



From year to year we observe the success of our former juvenile immigrants and more and more realize the unlimited possibilities awaiting persevering and industrious children in this country. A writer has well said, "The feet of our boys and girls are set in a large place. In Canada, if a boy should lose his situation the process of regaining a footing is easy as compared to the conditions prevailing in the Motherland," and adds, "The number of successes amongst our British juvenile immigrants is large and the percentage of failures small."

The records of the department are very interesting and show that these children adapt themselves without difficulty and stand the test of their new life and surroundings wonderfully well, fully 95 per cent having done well in Canada. This is due



to (1) a careful selection of children for migration, (2) the class of homes into which the children are received, and (3) their effective supervision or after care. The late Dr. Barnardo once stated, in course of conversation, that the emigration of children without continuous supervision would, in his opinion, court disaster.

In passing on to the main features of the work of this Branch during the past fiscal year the following table will be found to supply a complete record of the children who were subject to the direct inspection of this department, set forth in such a way as to indicate the quality of homes and situations provided for them, their health, earnings progress and the conditions under which they were employed.

#### RESULTS OF DISTRIBUTION DURING 1920

##### Homes and situations—

In good foster homes and situations.. . . .	1,241	
In fair foster homes and situations.. . . .	14	
In unsatisfactory homes and situations.. . . .	1	1,256

##### Health—

Good.. . . .	1,215	
Fair.. . . .	40	
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	1	1,256

##### Progress—

Good.. . . .	1,171	
Fair.. . . .	80	
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	5	1,256

##### Conduct—

Good.. . . .	1,177	
Fair.. . . .	76	
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	3	1,256

Children of school age receiving board, clothing and schooling.. . .	350
“ receiving board and clothes with a small wage.. . . .	75
“ 14 years of age and earning wages.. . . .	735
“ over 17 and on their own.. . . .	13
“ adopted.. . . .	28
“ boarders.. . . .	24
“ in the homes.. . . .	12
“ in hospital.. . . .	6
“ returned to home for further placing.. . . .	34
“ absent when inspector called.. . . .	18
“ whereabouts unknown.. . . .	35
“ restored to relatives.. . . .	15
“ deported.. . . .	5
“ married during year.. . . .	16
“ enlisted.. . . .	1
“ in Naval Reserve.. . . .	2
“ died.. . . .	4
“ gone to United States.. . . .	13
“ absconded.. . . .	1
“ returned to England.. . . .	14
“ gone to Western Canada.. . . .	1
“ in jail.. . . .	3

Over 16 children have money in the bank.

One during haying earns \$4 a day.

One apprenticed and earning 42 cents an hour.

One earns \$2 a day.

One earns share in profits.

One apprenticed at \$432 a year.

One clerk in dry goods store.

One clerk earns \$20 a month.

One will receive \$100 when of age.

One clerk in store, \$384 a year.

One works in mill, \$480 a year.

Total ages.. . . . 16,313 years

Average age.. . . . 13 “

Average wage.. . . . \$93.22

Total wage.. . . . \$84,455.00

Total inspections in 1920-21.. . . . 1,645

Completed cases in 1920-21 (i.e. boys and girls over 18 years of age.)

##### Homes—

Good.. . . .	156
Fair.. . . .	..
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	..



RESULTS OF DISTRIBUTION DURING 1920.—*Concluded*

Health—	
Good.. . . .	155
Fair.. . . .	1
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	..
Progress—	
Good.. . . .	153
Fair.. . . .	3
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	..
Conduct—	
Good.. . . .	153
Fair.. . . .	3
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	..
Children still attending school and receiving board and clothes.. . .	6
Children earning wages and receiving board and clothes.. . . .	21
One earns 30 cents an hour.	
Two on their own farms.	
Six "on their own."	
One dressmaker at \$1.25 per day.	
One owns share in farm.	
One earns \$5 a day.	
One works in cheese factory.	
Total ages.. . . .	2,769 years
Average age.. . . .	18 "
Average wage.. . . .	\$183.14
Total wage.. . . .	\$28,570.00

The children were generally found contented and well settled and a very small number, comparatively, changed situations or had to be recalled on account of faulty traits of character on their own part during the year.

About twenty-five per cent of the children migrated were girls, and they were placed in domestic service in both town and country, and they have measured up equally well with the boys and succeeded in making a place for themselves in a surprisingly short time. As domestic helpers they have been an all round success, and as nurse maids they are almost sure to succeed. Our lady inspector, of course, gives the younger girls special attention and has found that those of the school attendance age were being sent to school regularly. The inspector visits the younger girls whenever possible at school and obtains from the teacher a report as to their ability to learn and general progress. These children are perhaps a little handicapped at first, having changed from one school to another, but they soon overcome any disadvantage in this regard and adjust themselves to their school work. While all children vary in their ability to learn, the reports for the past year do not show that any of our Old Country girls were not making reasonable progress both at home and at school.

In the case of young children, foster parents and others with whom they are placed are expected to show them such consideration as is due to childhood. There is everywhere manifest in the progress of these young people a healthy appreciation of personal responsibility on the part of those to whom the interests of these little girls are entrusted. During the past year no cases of unfair or unkind treatment of our juvenile immigrants—either boys or girls—were reported by our inspectors.

## DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTION

In my previous reports it has been stated that the friends and well-wishers of the children need not entertain any apprehension concerning the treatment of the children in Canada, as any act of injustice would be quickly discovered and resented by those living in the neighbourhood. Our young immigrants are not only kindly treated, but the great majority are treated as members of their employer's family and are permitted to freely participate in the comforts and pleasures of the domestic circle.

Our inspectors have been engaged constantly the year round travelling in the townships, paying personal and unexpected visits amongst the children. Each child



is privately interviewed and a careful survey made of his home surroundings, personal appearance, and general progress. When complaints are received the child and its employer are brought together with a view of healing any trivial differences that have been found to exist between them. In the event of a situation being found unsatisfactory to the progress and general well-being of the child, full particulars are reported to the superintendent of the home, with a recommendation for such action as circumstances may warrant. The various organizations have shown a desire for reasonable co-operation with the department in carrying out the regulations and protecting the interests of the children.

It is estimated that fully 75 per cent of these former juvenile immigrants adhere to farming or various branches of agriculture as their permanent occupation. Many whose tastes or inclinations divert into other avenues of industry than farming have become successful merchants, ministers of the gospel, members of the professions, etc. In this connection the following is a quotation from a newspaper item of recent date in its reference to a boy who had been emigrated under the auspices of one of the societies:—

“Reverend —, M.A., B.D., pastor of First Church, is doing excellent work in his pastorate and his ministry is both popular and fruitful. Very large congregations are now gathering to hear him. Financially, too, he has done remarkably well. An esteemed ministerial brother says some kindly things about him in a letter just to hand: ‘I consider — one of the strongest men in our convention. He is growing every year and getting a very strong hold of our work and our hearts. I wish we had a score of men with his ability and choice Christian spirit for leadership. He assisted me in our special meetings, and for directness of appeal to accept Christ and the gospel of Christ I have yet to hear anything more convincing or true to the heart of Christianity. If Ontario has any more ministers of a like spiritual and intellectual calibre, who are movable, the East will welcome them heartily.’”

There are many noticeable examples of the success of these old country boys worthy of mention. The manager of Dr. Barnardo's Homes recently stated:—

“It is very encouraging when our correspondence from the boys of our great family reads as did a letter from George — a few weeks since. He says: ‘I have lots of work to do. I have a very large cheese factory which runs nine months, and the rest of the year I have to get up my wood.’ George contemplates bringing to Canada some of his relatives from the old country.”

Another of their boys had just recently completed a course at an agricultural college. This young fellow contemplates continuing his studies in agriculture during the winter and in the spring has arranged to embark on farming on his own account.

“This young man graduated at the University of Toronto, and on his official examination passed with seventy marks in each subject, standing fourth in his graduating class. He is a strong, well-developed young man, of good appearance, and is working up what promises to be a most successful practice in his district as a veterinary surgeon.”

A few months ago a farmer called at one of the receiving homes during my visit and said:—

“Fifty years ago I came out with the second party in August, 1870, and I own the farm not two miles from where I was first placed.”

Another sending a gift to the home wrote:—

“I am still on the same farm you placed me on thirty-eight years ago; the only difference is that my master has retired and I have bought the farm.

“We hear with much regret of the death of one of our old boys, named —, in —, Canada. He fell from a barn platform, sustaining concussion



of the brain, from which he died without regaining consciousness. Dr. Barnardo sent him to Canada twenty-five years ago, and since then he has worked as a farm labourer. There was an interruption of five years in war time, during which he returned to England and worked in shipyards. He was unmarried and forty-four years of age. At his death he left an estate of \$15,000, to a local hospital, and \$1,000 to our homes. The rest goes to a brother in England. How many farm labourers could save £3,000 (\$15,000) in Great Britain in twenty-five years."

#### OFF FOR CANADA.

The National Children's Home and Orphanage.

(Founded by Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, England.)



Party of boys sailing for Canada for farm apprenticeship in Western Ontario. This influential organization has a number of farm-training schools throughout England, where boys receive preparatory training in farming and gardening.

A limited number of approved boys are annually migrated to Canada. Nearly three thousand children have migrated to the Dominion from these Schools after having spent a definite period—fixed according to age and circumstance on admission to the Home—of training and personal observation; a period of from four to seven and in some instances even ten years.

Realizing this country's great need for juvenile workers such as Great Britain can readily supply, it has been my endeavour to encourage a larger emigration from the motherland than ever before and to enlist a deeper interest in the work and the children themselves, thus ensuring supporters of the movement and the friends of the children that when the children settle in Canada they will be considerably treated and have all the rights and privileges which Canadian born children enjoy.

Our former juvenile immigrants are perhaps amongst the most enthusiastic emigration agents Canada has. Every year some of these young fellows have been the means of bringing relatives and friends to the Dominion and providing employment for them here. The result has been that some mothers who were struggling along in poverty at home have been enabled to rejoin their children, and are enjoying the comfort of a good home, while other members of the family are in profitable employment.



It will be observed that these young people have during the past year rendered satisfactory service to their employers. Sometime ago a Canadian journal, in referring to the movement, maintained that "the conditions governing incoming immigrant children without parents are strict. The majority of them are excellent material; no precaution could prevent an occasional mistake among thousands of experiments; and no care in this country could prevent a lapse here and there after arrival, among thousands of tests. But statistics collected and registered by the Dominion Government show that a smaller proportion of these children are failures in Canada, or become law breakers than of our own native Canadian population." It is recognized by those responsible that the immigration laws and regulations must be conformed with, and that when any of these children are shown to be of the classes usually prohibited, they are deported. In the past twelve months the number of these young people who have been the subject of the deportation regulations were only five out of a total of 1,426, being about one-third of one per cent of the total immigration or only three in a thousand.

In closing my report for the year I feel it my duty to express my deep appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown by the representatives of the various British societies and others in their willingness to afford me every facility for investigating the records of their respective organizations. These examinations, which as a part of my duty, enable me to inspect every detail of the management of the homes in Canada, and to question those in charge on matters of public interest. Having access to the records I am enabled to inspect the family history of the children and in general maintain a complete and intelligent oversight of all matters connected with the movement.

My reports from year to year, including the present one, make it impossible to mistake my sincere sympathy with the movement because of the evidence continually brought to my attention of its practical advantage to this country in providing a means of meeting even a small proportion of the demand for farm and domestic help, and it would be impossible to form any other opinion than that my entire sympathy is on the side of the continuance of an even greater encouragement to the movement. Even besides this it is a form of immigration by which children are brought to Canada and looked after at ages which enable them to grow up under the influence of Canadian conditions and become permanent industrious and worthy citizens of the Dominion.









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Canada. Immigration and Colonization,  
Department of  
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